

## ALL GERMANY SATISFIED.

FREDERICK'S PROCLAMATION RECEIVED WITH UNIFIED APPLAUSE.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S POWER UNDIMINISHED—SIGNIFICANT IN THE CHANCELLOR'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH COUNT KALNOGY—ALL APPROACHES TO THE CATHEDRAL—FIRE BY TROOPS—UNWARRANTED DELAY OF CABLE DISPATCHES FROM THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)  
Copyright, 1888, by The New-York Tribune.

BERLIN, March 13.—I sent, or tried to send yesterday an account of Emperor William lying in state, of the mob which besieged the Cathedral, and for the most part vainly—to witness the spectacle, and other interesting matters. This dispatch was sent through the central Government office in Berlin to Valencia, thence by the Anglo-American cable. To-day I hear there is some prospect of its reaching Boston by this evening, whence it will be sent to New-York by train. The Anglo-American manager, though well aware that no message could get through to New-York, does not seem to have thought it worth while to notify Berlin. Certainly he did not notify me, though knowing that I meant to use the Anglo line. The German Government refuse to receive messages by way of the Commercial cable, because the submarine cable to Valencia is theirs. Explanations from the Anglo-American Company will be in order, but experience indicates that the company does not set a high value on the opinion of the press. No notice appears even to-day that the line is blocked.

To-day's news from Charlottenburg is that the Kaiser had a good night, slept well, and appears well this morning. No harm came from the journey. Yesterday's experience has not been without effect upon the authorities. The multitude wishing to see the body of Emperor William in the Cathedral is no longer allowed to resolve itself into a mob. All the approaches are in the hands of the troops. The bridges and heads of streets are guarded. Small parties of spectators are allowed to pass each bridge, form in a cue, and so arrive at the Cathedral. Had this simple, sensible scheme been adopted on Monday, it would have averted the disorder which occurred, and prevented some serious accidents resulting from the great pressure of uncontrolled masses of people.

Snow has fallen fitfully during the day. Few sleighs appear, driving everywhere being difficult. The chief streets are filled with pedestrians. Funeral decorations begin to be visible, those in Unter den Linden being the most remarkable for beauty and costliness. The most remarkable thing of all is the complete preoccupation of the people, who seem to think of nothing but the loss of their Emperor.

There are, however, many tears of joy over the arrival of the new Emperor. The first time for many weeks the people have a hope that he may recover. Crowds surround the Charlottenburg Schloss all day, watching for a sight of him. Once or twice yesterday he appeared at a window and was greeted with loud cheers and cries.

The Emperor received at 11 this morning a deputation from the Berlin Town Council, with Lord Mayor von Forckenberg at the head. The Emperor was present. The Mayor presented an address, but the Emperor was not allowed to speak in reply. The interview lasted fifteen minutes.

The Dowager Empress goes to-night to visit her son, Prussian Count von Bismarck. She should not leave before the funeral of the Emperor, but the Emperor did not allow her to do so.

The two proclamations published yesterday are hereby approved by the general public. The Opposition press joined with the official press in applause. There are, however, many guesses respecting the real significance of certain passages. It has always been supposed that the present Kaiser, when he came to the throne would grant a more liberal constitution, and enlarge, especially, Parliamentary freedom and powers. This proclamation, while recognizing the rights of Parliament, embodies no explicit promise. Nor is Prince Bismarck supposed to be ready to consent to any innovation such as the expulsion of existing legislative privileges.

Prince Bismarck, think Germans whom I meet, is not less powerful to-day than last week. No sign appears anywhere that his authority has diminished. Nobody believes that his influence with the present Emperor is less than with the late Emperor. The recognition by Frederick III. of Prince Bismarck's services and position is, say those who ought to know, a perfectly German, spontaneous declaration. The personal relations between Emperor and Chancellor are entirely cordial. No radical change in the German policy, either foreign or domestic, is believed likely to occur at present. The leading Opposition paper, the Tagblatt, publishes this evening an elaborate article attacking a rather radical construction of what the Emperor says of Parliamentary rights, but nowhere is any hostile view taken.

What the Emperor says of religious equality is hailed as announcing the end of the Judenhetze. No Court favor will support Herr Stocker in any future crusade.

The publication, at such an early date, of the correspondence between Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnohy is here thought unusual and significant. The exceeding cordiality of Count Kalnohy's answer strikes Prussians as not less remarkable. The whole incident is one more proof that the closeness of the political and personal relations between Austria and Germany is no way affected by the Emperor's death.

## SERIOUS WRECK REPORTED.

A CANADIAN PACIFIC PASSENGER TRAIN SAID TO HAVE BEEN THROWN INTO A CHASM.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 13.—A dispatch from Winnipeg to The Pioneer Press states that a freight train has been wrecked on a trestle over a chasm, throwing a Canadian Pacific passenger train into a rocky chasm. The report is not confirmed.

## DESTITUTION AND RUIN IN RUSSIA.

AN INQUIRY WHICH INSPIRES HOPE OF UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

MOSCOW, March 13.—Seventeen thousand copies of a circular purporting to have been issued by the Governor of Saratov have been distributed throughout that province, stating that during a tour of inspection in 1887 the Governor observed everywhere destitution and ruin among the people, suggesting the necessity of an early investigation and measures of relief by requesting the people to express an opinion as to whether the destitution is caused by economical conditions or whether the social life of the people is the root of the evil. The Moscow Gazette says it suspects that the circular is a forgery, but it denies it. It is stated on authority that the Government will not wait for the action of the American Senate on the Fisheries Treaty, but will push a similar bill immediately after the election of Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Wright's motion in favor of unrestricted reciprocity is concluded, which will be some time next week.

## DOMINION CABINET CHANGES.

Ottawa, March 13.—Rumors are plentiful of probable Cabinet changes. Sir Charles Tupper is to retire from the Ministry at the end of the session and confine himself solely to the duties of High Commissioner at London. It is stated on authority that the Government will not wait for the action of the American Senate on the Fisheries Treaty, but will push a similar bill immediately after the election of Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Wright's motion in favor of unrestricted reciprocity is concluded, which will be some time next week.

## LORD SALISBURY AGAINST PROTECTION.

London, March 13.—The existing agricultural depression was the subject of discussion in the House of Lords last night. Lord Salisbury took part in the debate. While avowing a belief that there are strong

## BOTH SIDES WAITING.

NO CHANGE IN THE BURLINGTON STRIKE.

JUDGE GRESHAM TO GIVE HIS WABASH DECISION TO-DAY—INCIDENTS OF THE STRUGGLE.

CHICAGO, March 13.—No matter what the decision of Judge Gresham may be in the Wabash matter, which is intended for a test case, there is likely to be trouble on General McNulta's road. Chief Arthur advised Chairman Hanby, of the Wabash Grievance Committee, to take care of all freight consigned to the Wabash road, whether it came from the Burlington as local or through freight, taking the ground that the road being in the hands of the United States Court, it was in a peculiar position and ought not to be interfered with. The men did not seem to take to this cheerfully, and Chairman Hanby said that while he did not intend to injure the road which employed them, he also did not propose to assist any road that was fighting the Brotherhood.

A Fort Wayne engineer, speaking of the handling of freight, said: "We have been handling it since last Friday, but it is not permanent by any means. We concluded to do so pending the action of the Grievance Committee, and the Brotherhood. Our future conduct depends on the report of the committee."

Judge Gresham announces that he will render a decision in the Wabash case to-morrow morning. The developments in Judge Gresham's court were a disagreeable surprise to railroad managers. They had expected a ruling which would have left them at a safe course to pursue, but the result decided nothing. Even the question as to whether Wabash engineers will now handle Burlington cars remains to be decided. Receiver McNulta said last night that he had received no notice whatever from the representatives of the engineers employed on the Wabash road that they would or would not handle the cars.

Chief Arthur said that the Wabash men were greatly excited, but that for his part he would rather not see them take a radical course. He said that he had been told that the Burlington freight in any event, and the fact that the road was in the hands of a receiver, who is the officer of a Federal Court, complicated matters to such an extent that there was danger that the Brotherhood might become involved in a false issue. Any action taken by the Wabash men, said Mr. Arthur, could not at all be considered a precedent by other roads.

Mr. Arthur received today a letter from John Jenkins, of the Nebraska State Bureau of Labor Statistics, requesting a statement of the facts in the Burlington strike for presentation to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Arthur forwarded his statement.

## SHUT OUT BY MILITIAN CENTRAL.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The Michigan Central Railroad Company this morning refused to take freight billed to points on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system. Notices were given by telephone and not in writing.

## STRIKERS BOYCOTT A CLERGYMAN.

Galesburg, Ill., March 13.—The strikers here have issued a circular at the close of which they call on the friends of the Rev. J. D. Wyckoff, a clergyman of the city, to boycott him because he has signed a short article condemning the despotic tendency of labor organizations.

## GOVERNORS WHO FAVOR ABRITRATION.

Lincoln, Neb., March 13.—Governor Thayer said today regarding the action of the Iowa Railroad Commission's investigation as to the competency of the engineers of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway.

"I think that no man who is not thoroughly competent should be allowed to run an engine," he said. "The Iowa Railroad Commission, or the railroad commission of any other State is justified in investigating the competency of those who are performing this class of work. No measure should be neglected which will conduce to the security and safety of the traveling public. The Iowa Railroad Commission, in these railroad difficulties, and the plan is not at all new one with me. In my inaugural message over a year ago, I recommended that the Iowa Railroad Commission be organized, and I have since been actively engaged in its organization. It is my belief that the Iowa Railroad Commission, if properly organized, will be able to handle the situation in a satisfactory manner."

## FINANCIAL MATTERS BEFORE CONGRESS.

TO EXAMINE INTO THE CONDITION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE—TERRITORIAL ADJUSTMENTS.

Washington, March 13.—In the Senate to-day the following bills were reported from committees, and placed on the calendar: Granting an increase of pension to the widow of General W. B. Burnett; and to re-examine the claims of Pennsylvania for money advanced to pay the militia called into service under the President's proclamation of June 18, 1862.

## REPORTED BURNING OF SUAKIM.

THE HUMOR CIRCULATED IN LONDON NOT CONFIRMED.

London, March 13.—A report was circulated here to-day that Suakim had been burned. The Foreign Office has received no confirmation of the report.

## LOST IN THE BRISTOL CHANNEL.

THE STEAMER CITY OF EXETER SUNK—ONLY ONE MAN SAVED.

London, March 13.—The steamer City of Exeter has been sunk in the Bristol Channel. Only one seaman was saved.

## MERRY MAIDEN WINS THE DERBYSHIRE.

London, March 13.—This was the first day of the Derby Handicap meeting. The race for the Derbyshire Handicap was won by Merry Maiden by six lengths. Lady Louisa was second and Marjorie was third. The betting was 3 to 1 against Merry Maiden.

## THE CANADIAN PACIFIC MONOPOLY.

Ottawa, March 13.—It is stated that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will not surrender its monopoly in the Northwest without compensation. The Government has as yet made no proposition for a settlement of the difficulties, but it is hinted today that the Canadian Pacific Road threatens to crash if the Government refuses to uphold its monopoly.

## PRESIDENT CARNOT'S FATHER DYING.

Paris, March 13.—Senator Carnot, the father of President Carnot, is dying.

## TRIED FOR SWAYING TO FALSE ASSESSMENTS.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., March 13 (Special).—The trial of the three assessors of Livingston County, on an indictment for perjury in swearing to an inaccurate assessment last before Judge Nash in the Court of Sessions, at Genesee, has aroused widespread interest. District Attorney Dwyer said that the people would show in repeated instances from ten to forty per cent, and in some cases even one hundred per cent less assessment than the full value which the assessors swore they had given. He also stated that many men known to be the owners of mortgages and other personal property in considerable amounts had escaped without a dollar's assessment. Many assessors have been led to swerve from their duty, and as a result the sum total of property on many assessments has been increased astonishingly. In Genesee the valuation of one property was increased from \$70,000 to \$200,000.

## YOUNG HUSOCK APPEARS IN A BIG LAWSUIT.

DUNNING, N. Y., March 13 (Special).—The Dunning, of the large hardware firm of Dunning & Co., was examined today before Judge Warden in supplementary proceedings brought by the National Exchange Bank. Frank H. Husock, son of Senator Husock, appeared as counsel for the bank.

## DRIVEN BY FIRE INTO THE STORM.

TWENTY FAMILIES MADE HOMELESS.

A BIG WEST SIDE TENEMENT-HOUSE BURNED—ONE DEATH FROM EXPLOSION.

Twenty families living in the five-story, double tenement-house, Nos. 557 and 559 West Forty-second-st., were driven out to the pitiless storm by a fire that wrecked the house at 2 a. m. yesterday. Most of the unfortunate men, women and children were in their night clothes when they fled, panic-stricken, from their rooms, and their sufferings aroused the sympathy of everybody in the neighborhood. The flames started mysteriously in the basement under Mrs. Bridget Gorman's grocery on the first floor. They quickly spread to the grocery and to the liquor-store of Thomas Hughes, in the other half of the first story.

Mrs. Gorman and Hughes lived in the house and were among the first of the inmates to be awakened by the fire. They were caught up in the flames, and the alarm was given. Parents caught up their children, wrapped them in bedclothes and fled to the street. Loud cries of distress mingled with the howling of the storm, as the frightened tenants emerged from the burning house.

Neighbors flung open their doors and welcomed the sufferers with as much speed as possible. Barefooted women waded through the snowdrifts, carrying their children in their arms, crying for shelter from the flames and from the cold. Several were killed almost to helplessness before they could reach the street.

Believing the sufferers out of the snow, the neighbors flung open their doors and welcomed the sufferers with as much speed as possible. Barefooted women waded through the snowdrifts, carrying their children in their arms, crying for shelter from the flames and from the cold. Several were killed almost to helplessness before they could reach the street.

Three alarms were sounded and fifteen companies of firemen started for the fire, but all of the twelve engines except one stuck fast in the snowdrifts on the way there. Only Engine No. 2, from Forty-third-st., got far enough to the burning house to be of service. The fire broke out in the kitchen of the house, and the flames spread rapidly. The firemen could not get near the burning house, and the flames spread rapidly. The firemen could not get near the burning house, and the flames spread rapidly.

It was not until the burning house had been gutted that the firemen could stop pouring water on the other houses, and the danger was not over for an hour longer. Only the walls of the house remained when the fire was out, and the front and rear walls were gone. The house was valued at \$15,000. It was said to have been condemned by the Board of Health, and the owner, Thomas Hughes, was said to have been ordered to pull it down. The house was valued at \$15,000. It was said to have been condemned by the Board of Health, and the owner, Thomas Hughes, was said to have been ordered to pull it down.

It was not until the burning house had been gutted that the firemen could stop pouring water on the other houses, and the danger was not over for an hour longer. Only the walls of the house remained when the fire was out, and the front and rear walls were gone. The house was valued at \$15,000. It was said to have been condemned by the Board of Health, and the owner, Thomas Hughes, was said to have been ordered to pull it down.

It was not until the burning house had been gutted that the firemen could stop pouring water on the other houses, and the danger was not over for an hour longer. Only the walls of the house remained when the fire was out, and the front and rear walls were gone. The house was valued at \$15,000. It was said to have been condemned by the Board of Health, and the owner, Thomas Hughes, was said to have been ordered to pull it down.

It was not until the burning house had been gutted that the firemen could stop pouring water on the other houses, and the danger was not over for an hour longer. Only the walls of the house remained when the fire was out, and the front and rear walls were gone. The house was valued at \$15,000. It was said to have been condemned by the Board of Health, and the owner, Thomas Hughes, was said to have been ordered to pull it down.

It was not until the burning house had been gutted that the firemen could stop pouring water on the other houses, and the danger was not over for an hour longer. Only the walls of the house remained when the fire was out, and the front and rear walls were gone. The house was valued at \$15,000. It was said to have been condemned by the Board of Health, and the owner, Thomas Hughes, was said to have been ordered to pull it down.

## ENGINES STUCK IN THE SNOW.

A SMALL FIRE DRIVES OUT MANY FAMILIES IN ALBANY.

Two alarms were sounded yesterday afternoon for a fire in the basement of the five-story tenement house No. 35 Albany-st., where Raphael Raphael kept a butcher shop and Louis Mendelson kept a bakery. Raphael thought the flames started in the bakery, and Mendelson thought they began in the butcher shop, and the firemen could not tell later how the fire started. Twenty Hebrew families in the house got into a hurry and raised loud lamentations in the street. The firemen could not get near the burning house, and the flames spread rapidly.

The Raphael family forgot the youngest daughter, Rachel, but she was rescued by firemen. Only three engines got near the burning house, and the danger was not over for an hour longer. Only the walls of the house remained when the fire was out, and the front and rear walls were gone. The house was valued at \$15,000. It was said to have been condemned by the Board of Health, and the owner, Thomas Hughes, was said to have been ordered to pull it down.

The Raphael family forgot the youngest daughter, Rachel, but she was rescued by firemen. Only three engines got near the burning house, and the danger was not over for an hour longer. Only the walls of the house remained when the fire was out, and the front and rear walls were gone. The house was valued at \$15,000. It was said to have been condemned by the Board of Health, and the owner, Thomas Hughes, was said to have been ordered to pull it down.

## DID THE FIREMEN BREAK A GAS PIPE.

A fire late on Monday night in the tailor shop of Young Brothers, in the basement of the house No. 128 Sixth-ave., caused a loss of \$500. In putting out the fire, the firemen must have broken or disconnected a gas pipe and permitted gas to escape through the house. Yesterday morning Mrs. Mary Barthold, age 62, who lives in the house, said that she was awakened by the smell of gas, and that she saw the flames in the morning. She said that she was awakened by the smell of gas, and that she saw the flames in the morning. She said that she was awakened by the smell of gas, and that she saw the flames in the morning.

## FLAMES IN BROOKLYN CAUSE A PANIC.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the basement of Lewis's hat factory, Nos. 12 and 13 Lorimer-st., Brooklyn, and in less than ten minutes the entire building was enveloped in flames. An alarm was immediately sent out, but owing to the impassable state of the streets great delay was experienced by the firemen. A panic pervaded the neighborhood, and a few scholars were seen running in the streets. The firemen could not get near the burning house, and the flames spread rapidly.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the basement of Lewis's hat factory, Nos. 12 and 13 Lorimer-st., Brooklyn, and in less than ten minutes the entire building was enveloped in flames. An alarm was immediately sent out, but owing to the impassable state of the streets great delay was experienced by the firemen. A panic pervaded the neighborhood, and a few scholars were seen running in the streets. The firemen could not get near the burning house, and the flames spread rapidly.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the basement of Lewis's hat factory, Nos. 12 and 13 Lorimer-st., Brooklyn, and in less than ten minutes the entire building was enveloped in flames. An alarm was immediately sent out, but owing to the impassable state of the streets great delay was experienced by the firemen. A panic pervaded the neighborhood, and a few scholars were seen running in the streets. The firemen could not get near the burning house, and the flames spread rapidly.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the basement of Lewis's hat factory, Nos. 12 and 13 Lorimer-st., Brooklyn, and in less than ten minutes the entire building was enveloped in flames. An alarm was immediately sent out, but owing to the impassable state of the streets great delay was experienced by the firemen. A panic pervaded the neighborhood, and a few scholars were seen running in the streets. The firemen could not get near the burning house, and the flames spread rapidly.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the basement of Lewis's hat factory, Nos. 12 and 13 Lorimer-st., Brooklyn, and in less than ten minutes the entire building was enveloped in flames. An alarm was immediately sent out, but owing to the impassable state of the streets great delay was experienced by the firemen. A panic pervaded the neighborhood, and a few scholars were seen running in the streets. The firemen could not get near the burning house, and the flames spread rapidly.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the basement of Lewis's hat factory, Nos. 12 and 13 Lorimer-st., Brooklyn, and in less than ten minutes the entire building was enveloped in flames. An alarm was immediately sent out, but owing to the impassable state of the streets great delay was experienced by the firemen. A panic pervaded the neighborhood, and a few scholars were seen running in the streets. The firemen could not get near the burning house, and the flames spread rapidly.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the basement of Lewis's hat factory, Nos. 12 and 13 Lorimer-st., Brooklyn, and in less than ten minutes the entire building was enveloped in flames. An alarm was immediately sent out, but owing to the impassable state of the streets great delay was experienced by the firemen. A panic pervaded the neighborhood, and a few scholars were seen running in the streets. The firemen could not get near the burning house, and the flames spread rapidly.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the basement of Lewis's hat factory, Nos. 12 and 13 Lorimer-st., Brooklyn, and in less than ten minutes the entire building was enveloped in flames. An alarm was immediately sent out, but owing to the impassable state of the streets great delay was experienced by the firemen. A panic pervaded the neighborhood, and a few scholars were seen running in the streets. The firemen could not get near the burning house, and the flames spread rapidly.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the basement of Lewis's hat factory, Nos. 12 and 13 Lorimer-st., Brooklyn, and in less than ten minutes the entire building was enveloped in flames. An alarm was immediately sent out, but owing to the impassable state of the streets great delay was experienced by the firemen. A panic pervaded the neighborhood, and a few scholars were seen running in the streets. The firemen could not get near the burning house, and the flames spread rapidly.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the basement of Lewis's hat factory, Nos. 12 and 13 Lorimer-st., Brooklyn, and in less than ten minutes the entire building was enveloped in flames. An alarm was immediately sent out, but owing to the impassable state of the streets great delay was experienced by the firemen. A panic pervaded the neighborhood, and a few scholars were seen running in the streets. The firemen could not get near the burning house, and the flames spread rapidly.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the basement of Lewis's hat factory, Nos. 12 and 13 Lorimer-st., Brooklyn, and in less than ten minutes the entire building was enveloped in flames. An alarm was immediately sent out, but owing to the impassable state of the streets great delay was experienced by the firemen. A panic pervaded the neighborhood, and a few scholars were seen running in the streets. The firemen could not get near the burning house, and the flames spread rapidly.

## THE CITY STILL SHUT IN.

FOOD AND COAL RUNNING LOW.

THE MILK SUPPLY EXHAUSTED AND PRICES RISING.

NO TRAINS IN OR OUT EXCEPT ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

TELEGRAPH WIRES STILL DOWN AND TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS UNCERTAIN—THE ELEVATED ROADS CLEAR AGAIN BUT NO SUBWAY CARS ABLE TO START—MANY BELATED TRAVELERS.

When the New-Yorker gazed out of his window on Monday morning and saw something of a storm, when he early sallied forth and tried to find his home after being tossed about like a piece of paper in a whirlwind and after serving as a silhouette in several sittings in various snowdrifts, he admitted that he had got a new experience. But he was equally sure that he had the last of it. He had, read a good deal about the blizzard and he was aware that the strange monster played fast and loose in Dakota; and other Western plays; but he was equally sure that one day in New-York would be all the blizzard would dare to squander. At least he hoped so. Consequently the New-Yorker went to bed on Monday night a good deal shaken up but conscious of the superiority of New-York over the rest of creation when backed up by the blizzard.

LAUGHING BEFORE HE WAS OUT OF THE DRIFTS.

Yesterday morning the New-Yorker smiled and said to himself "Ha! ha!" when he rose from his bed and saw that the blizzard had seemingly departed, leaving huge heaps of snow in his wake and general demoralization. But it was only when the citizen of the metropolis sallied proudly and defiantly forth that he "gave himself away."

He first found that the surface was not where, that the surface tracks had been smothered by the whitening breath of the blizzard, that a solemn hush had fallen on the activity of the city, that there were no more wheels on pavement and rail; that heavy express wagons, ponderous mail vehicles, thundering ice-wagons, tumultuous vendors, clattering milk wagons, the voice of the ragman, the cry of the peddler, the clatter of the cabman and the babel of tongues and unimpaired sounds which make a salubrious variety of the city's life, were all silent. It was the Sabbath Day? No, it was not. It was the blizzard's silence. It was not the stillness of the tomb; for hundreds of beings were going about. Men with shovels were tossing snow hither and thither, vehicles were passing. There was, in short, the panorama of activity on a scale of momentous quietude. What could it all mean? Every man felt uncomfortable. He stretched his muscles and went through the ordinary functions of a human being, but he felt nothing was exactly natural. In consequence the New-Yorker felt peculiar.

## THANKFUL FOR THE ELEVATED ROAD.

The first, the most salient thing upon earth—or just above it—which gave the New-Yorker a natural sensation was the elevated railroad. The horse cars were stuck in snowdrifts or housed in stables and the surface tracks snowed hopelessly under for the day, save for a stretch in Fourth-ave., but the elevated road was running. What a relief to the New-Yorker! The elevated road did not seem exactly natural; its wheels were still in the blizzard; trestle and its trucks gave no click-a-click-a-click response to the city's life. The blizzard's silence was not a scale of momentous quietude. What could it all mean? Every man felt uncomfortable. He stretched his muscles and went through the ordinary functions of a human being, but he felt nothing was exactly natural. In consequence the New-Yorker felt peculiar.

## ABOUT THE ONLY CONSOLING FEATURE.

Yet the Elevated road offered a New-Yorker about all the consolation she had yesterday. Men rode down town to business in the morning and they had all the air of beings who expected to do something. From noon until 1 o'clock they rode back again.

Wall Street men were a study. Some of them stayed at home. These, if they were "bears," had an idea that the blizzard was a "bull" and might toss them uncomfortably high. Those who were "bulls" had a better idea that the blizzard was a "bear" and would lug them to death.

Consequently the "bears" and the "bears" did not go down town yesterday. They stayed at home and let the messenger boys deliver the Stock Exchange closed at noon, if necessary. The grain and produce man did likewise, and naturally the cotton broker had no greater desire to tempt the blizzard in his den. The exchanges were as dead as a door-nail, the attendance so slim that even petroleum refused to flow and metal was as still as a door-nail. The only consolation was that the blizzard was a "bear" and would lug them to death.

## THE RAILROAD ENVOY.

Passenger exit from and entrance into the city was as dead as on Monday; even dead, for no train with passengers arrived and none departed. From the Grand Central Station a force of 500 Italians cleared the tracks for a train of 500 Italians. The train was sent to transfer blockaded passengers returned without an additional occupant. The passengers had already reached the city by sleigh and by elevated trains. The snow was fifteen feet deep over the city and the elevated tracks were under a heavy load of snow. The city was a study. The blizzard was a "bear" and would lug them to death.

The prospects of the Central of New-Jersey, the Pennsylvania and Erie remained unimproved yesterday. Unfortunately, the apprehension existed among the officials of the New-Jersey roads that cattle had been frozen to death in their freight cars.

With the lack of passenger transportation was united a failure in the receipt and dispatch of the mails. The only relief in this respect was that a few scholars were seen running in the streets. The firemen could not get near the burning house, and the flames spread rapidly.

## A MILK AND COAL PANIC THREATENED.

The scarcity of milk and coal in restaurants and hotels gave a taste of the power of the blizzard. In downtown restaurants there is milk enough for today; to-morrow, at present rates, coffee and tea may be had with sugar. The coal supply will last a day or two; then, if the blizzard wills it, tea and coffee may be had in the leaf with cold water.

The blizzard has given such a setback to the litigious fever that jurors were scarce in the Court House, and the noses of lawyers so blue that the judges—who had issued their own mandates to the jury—were seen running in the streets. The firemen could not get near the burning house, and the flames spread rapidly.

The blizzard has given such a setback to the litigious fever that jurors were scarce in the Court House, and the noses of lawyers so blue that the judges—who had issued their own mandates to the jury—were seen running in the streets. The firemen could not get near the burning house, and the flames spread rapidly.

The blizzard has given such a setback to the litigious fever that jurors were scarce in the Court House, and the noses of lawyers so blue that the judges—who had issued their own mandates to the jury—were seen running in the streets. The firemen could not get near the burning house, and the flames spread rapidly.

The blizzard has given such a setback to the litigious fever that jurors were scarce in the Court House, and the noses of lawyers so blue that the judges—who had issued their own mandates to the jury—were seen running in the streets. The firemen could not get near the burning house, and the flames spread rapidly.

The blizzard has given such a setback to the litigious fever that jurors were scarce in the Court House, and the noses of lawyers so blue that the judges—who had issued their own mandates to the jury—were seen running in the streets. The firemen could not get near the burning house, and the flames spread rapidly.

The blizzard has given such a setback to the litigious fever that jurors were scarce in the Court House, and the noses of lawyers so blue that the judges—who had issued their own mandates to the jury—were seen running in the streets. The firemen could not get near the burning house, and the flames spread rapidly.

The blizzard has given such a setback to the litigious fever that jurors were scarce in the Court House, and the noses of lawyers so blue that the judges—who had issued their own mandates to the jury—were seen running in the streets. The firemen could not get near the burning house, and the flames spread rapidly.

The blizzard has given such a setback to the litigious fever that jurors were scarce in the Court House, and the noses of lawyers so blue that the judges—who had issued their own mandates to the jury—were seen running in the streets. The firemen could not get near the burning house, and the flames spread rapidly.

The blizzard has given such a setback to the litigious fever that jurors were scarce in the Court House, and the noses of lawyers so blue that the judges—who had issued their own mandates to the jury—were seen running in the streets. The firemen could not get near the burning house, and the flames spread rapidly.

The blizzard has given such a setback to the litigious fever that jurors were scarce in the Court House, and the noses of lawyers so blue that the judges—who had issued their own mandates to the jury—were seen running in the streets. The firemen could not get near the burning house, and the flames spread rapidly.

The blizzard has given such a setback to the litigious fever that jurors were scarce in the Court House, and the noses of lawyers so blue that the judges—who had issued their own mandates to the jury—were seen running in the streets. The firemen could not get near the burning house, and the flames spread rapidly.

The blizzard has given such a setback to the litigious fever that jurors were scarce in the Court House, and the noses of lawyers so blue that the judges—who had issued their own mandates to the jury—were seen running in the streets. The firemen could not get near the burning house, and the flames spread rapidly.

## IMMINENT DANGER OF A FAMINE.

THE SUPPLY OF MILK AND COAL LIMITED.

ONE SELLING AT FIFTY CENTS A QUART AND THE OTHER AT \$15 A TON—A RESTAURANT OBLIGED TO CLOSE ITS DOORS—OTHERS MAY SOON FOLLOW SUIT.

SUFFERING IN THE TENEMENT-HOUSE DISTRICTS.

Among the startling questions which the big blizzard has blown into unpleasant prominence is the serious one relating to the supplies of meat, fish, vegetables, milk and coal. Most of the large hotels and restaurants are accustomed to keep stocks of all these things, but they are not so well supplied as they were. The sudden cutting off of communication with the sources of these supplies has caused grave apprehensions.

Some of the hotel-keepers insist that there is no danger so far as their own establishments are concerned. The Fifth Avenue Hotel, for instance, claims that it is beyond the reach of a famine, no matter how long the storm may last. Mr. Darling's representative said last evening that their immense ice-house was full of all the good things necessary for the complete running of the house; that the vaults still contained coal enough to last until the 4th of July, and that there was on hand a ten days' supply of milk and cream. The Hoffman House alleged similar advantages and Mr. Peacock defiantly asserted that if